



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The fauna is of extreme interest, being a pre-Paradoxides fauna in which *Olenellus* is absent. The author says: "Though the *Protolenus* Fauna holds the place where we might naturally look for *Olenellus*, the genus is absent, and as so many of the genera associated with it are also absent, *we cannot regard this fauna as the Fauna of Olenellus.*" The author points out that in many respects the fauna is more primitive than the *Olenellus* fauna. He suggests that the two are contemporaneous, the *Protolenus* being prelagic, while the *Olenellus* is a shore fauna. Forms present in the *Olenellus* fauna differentiated for shore conditions, are absent in this fauna, calcareous corals and sponges are rare, and no *Lamellibranch* has been observed. Foraminifera belonging to genera which are today deposited most generally in one thousand to two thousand fathoms are abundant in some beds, and the *Gasteropoda* are of types adapted for deep water.

Heretofore the only pre-Paradoxides fauna described has been that one characterized by *Olenellus*, and Mr. Matthew's paper is of importance to geologists in pointing out a new facies of the pre-Paradoxides fauna.

S. W.

Republication of Descriptions of Fossils from the Hall Collection in the American Museum of Natural History, from the Report of Progress for 1861 of the Geological Survey of Wisconsin, by James Hall, with Illustrations from the Original Type Specimens not hitherto Figured. By R. P. WHITFIELD. Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. I., Part II., August 1895.

The republication, with illustrations of the type specimens, of descriptions of fossils which were originally published without figures, is a most commendable undertaking. It is a work of this kind that Professor Whitfield has done.

In the paper descriptions of forty-three species are republished, which are distributed among the following genera: *Buthograptus* (1 sp.), *Callithamnopsis* (1 sp.), *Receptaculites* (5 sp.), *Graptolithus* (1 sp.), *Dictyonema* (1 sp.), *Melocrinus* (1 sp.), *Tellinomya* (4 sp.), *Cypricardites* (3 sp.), *Modiolopsis* (2 sp.), *Ambonychia* (4 sp.), *Pleurotomaria* (3 sp.), *Maclurea* (1 sp.), *Ecculiomphalus* (1 sp.), *Lituities* (2 sp.), *Cyrtoceras* (4 sp.), *Onco-ceras* (5 sp.), *Orthoceras* (2 sp.), *Gonioceras* (1 sp.), *Iliaenus* (1 sp.).

Thirty-three of the enumerated species are from the Trenton horizon, four from the Hudson River, three from the Galena Limestone two

from the Niagara, and one, found in the drift, is supposed to be from the Devonian.

The paper is a real contribution to our knowledge of the faunas of Wisconsin and the Northwest.

S. W.

The Mineral Industry. Its Statistics, Technology and Trade in the United States and Other Countries to the end of 1894. Vol. III., pp. 770 + xxviii + III (adv.). The Scientific Publishing Co., New York and London, 1895.

The third volume of *The Mineral Industry* is a worthy successor to the two preceding volumes. The general form and make-up is the same as volume two, yet there are several new subjects and new contributors while some of the former ones do not appear. Each volume of this publication is complete in itself and at the same time a supplement to the preceding volumes and in no sense a duplication of them.

As the name indicates, it is not simply a compilation of statistics, but contains up-to-date scientific articles on the different subjects, written by able specialists. They are all treated, for the most part, from the standpoint of the tradesman. The volumes form a valuable text-book in economic geology, serviceable alike to teacher, student and tradesman. Besides the figures of production there are given the localities, the markets, their geologic relations, and the most improved methods of mining and manufacturing.

The following subjects are treated in the present volume: Abrasives Aluminum, Alum, Antimony, Asbestos, Asphaltum, Barytes, Bauxite, Borax, Bromine Cement, The Chemical Industry, Chrome Ore, Clay, Coal, Copper, Cryolite, Fertilizers, Fluor spar, Gold and Silver, Graphite, Gypsum, Iron and Steel, Lead, Magnesite, Manganese, Mica Mineral Paints, Monazite, Nickel, Petroleum, Pyrites, Precious Stones, Quicksilver, Rare Elements, Salt, Slate, Stone, Sulphur, Tin and Zinc.

The condition of the mineral industry in the different foreign countries is given in separate chapters. There are also articles on Mining Stocks, Electrical Transmission of Power in Mining, Progress in Ore Dressing, Electro Plating, Metallic Oxides, Mining Law and Mineral Development.

As far as possible everything is arranged alphabetically, with numerous valuable tables and summaries, and a complete index both to the